Wm L. Boulton

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AND
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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VIII.

A Developement of the causes of the disturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

WHEN the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mazzei was written, is not precisely ascertained, nor is it material in the present enquiry to be known. That it was written after the idea prevailed of the difference of sentiment between the people and government of this country; and that it is calculated to confirm the idea in France, every sentence of the letter itself proves; and therefore is the impropriety of it sufficiently ascertained, at whatever period it may have been written. It is suggested, however, by some of Mr. Jefferson's most intimate acquaintances and best friends, (who I have heard admit that he wrote it) that it was written while he was secretary of state. To this extreme impropriety of official conduct, I will now add an article of information (which I have just received from a quarter that cannot be doubted) that will confirm, in a great measure, the important part which such letters and such conduct have acted in producing our present situation with France.

Soon after the successor of Mr. Jefferson retired from the office of state, and while the cause of his retirement was the prevailing topic of the day, a person, then high in office in Virg. and now enjoying one of the most important appointments under the government of the United States, was heard to say, "that he" (Mr. Randolph) "never was in the confidence of," what he was pleased to stile, "the republican party," to which it is well known that person always professed to belong; as a proof of which, he asserted, "that but few of the *friends* of France had trusted their letters to that country thro' the office of state, *since the resignation of Mr. Jefferson*, but had sent them immediately thro' the hands of the minister of France;"—that very minister, too, who had thus infamously and falsely pretended a criminal *intimacy even* with that secretary, who his party thus professed themselves afraid to trust with *their* secrets against the government of their country. This fact, my fellow citizens (which I conceive an important one in the developement of the causes of our present situation, as it opens a view not only to the secret, the mysterious and very improper conduct of some of our countrymen, but throws a light upon the means which have been employed by them, in conjunction with the French, to destroy those who stood in the way of their secret projects) I flatter myself I shall be able to prove to your fullest satisfaction, if disputed; and, therefore, shall now draw the conclusion, which naturally results from such premises as the letter just examined into, and corroborating testimony of one of the party, who thus turned state's evidence against his own friends.

It is to be observed, that the confession thus made of the "fear of the party to trust their letters thro' the department of state," after the faithful, the trusty, and the *devoted* friend of France, had left it, was long before the letter to Mazzie was seen, or such an accidental disclosure of the contents of their letters was expected to be made. The confession was then a thing upon which no precise charge could be fix'd, as it was not known what those letters "they were afraid to trust thro' the department of state" contained. But having now seen a letter from *the officer* of that department himself, *who they were willing to trust*, and comparing the contents of that letter, with the confession thus made, what are the conclusions natural to be drawn? That there were letters written indeed, which were improper to be conveyed through the hands of our government, and which, therefore, could not be entrusted to that conveyance, after those had departed from office, who were not only sensible of their impropriety, but were equally interested with the authors themselves, in keeping the contents of such improper letters secret!

The letter just examined into, certainly warrants that or any other conclusion that can possibly be drawn. There is not only every thing improper in it, that can arise from the consideration of its being written by one who was assisting, in an eminent degree, in administering a government, which the letter itself holds up as infamous; not only the clearest proofs to be obtained from it, of those *misrepresentations* of the principles of our government, and the sentiments of the people towards it, which were calculated to bring upon us our misunderstandings with France; but the most satisfactory confirmation that there were many other letters of the same description, or perhaps worse, written *immediately* to France, which have not yet come to light in this country.

My God!—And is this the mighty *friend to the people*, who is thus accusing them of being the advocates of *principles* which they dare not promote in the appointment of their *officers*?—This the friend to *American independence*, who is thus *secretly* courting a foreign power to controul us?—This the *immaculate* head of *republicanism* in the great and flourishing empire of America, and the enemy to an Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic influence, who has thus travelled to the *court* of the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, of all other places upon earth, to hunt out a proper confident to deposit his *secret* plans for the promotion of those principles of *republicanism* with?—This the *hero* who prefers the *tempestuous sea of liberty* to the *calm of despotism*, and talks so *boldly* of the *timid* men (*but where he supposed it would never be heard of by them*) who is now afraid to say whether he is author of that *pretty little epistle* to Mazzei or not?—This the *virtuous* accuser of the *officers* of our government, who while an officer himself, made that office with which he was entrusted, the acknowledged channel through which information was sent to our enemy, that was improper to be conveyed through the same channel after he had left it!!!

At a time when France was endeavoring to distract and divide all Europe; to set one nation at work to destroy another; to stir up the people of all nations to oppose their own governments; in short, when she had shewn an evident willingness to promote her own views, at the expense of all the world besides, and for that noble purpose, had employed intriguing emissaries in every quarter of the globe, where any advantage could be gained in that way—Was it right for any of the departments of those governments, thus intrigued upon, to be made the immediate channel through which those wicked and destructive projects were to be promoted against themselves?

From the commencement of the French revolution to the present stage of it, through every step, and by all parties, these were the constant and avowed principles upon which they acted. Even while the king lived, and their *pretensions* were confined to a limited monarchy, they had views of distracting and disturbing Europe. Neckar in defence of the king de Lessarts, who was minister for foreign affairs, and their ambassador at Vienna when the war broke out, all shew, that the dispositions of the Emperor, of Prussia and Austria, were pacific; and that they were all forced into the war by the system of France. And Brissot, in accusing the king in the convention of want of fidelity to the nation, confirms the same thing.

After the king's death, we have the strongest proofs from the heads of both parties, of the continuance and enlargement of the same plan. Brissot declares in one of his letters, that for the French to succeed in their revolution, it was necessary "they should set fire to the four corners of Europe." Camille Desmoulins, in answer to Brissot, in support of the party of the Robespierres, though violently opposed to Brissot in every thing else, agrees with him in the same particular. "To disorganize" Europe, says the Robespierrian, "was one of the sublime vocations of the convention." Their actions have always corresponded with their professions; and the most artful and insidious means have ever been employed to ensure them success in those attrocious projects.

At the very time when this was their plan at home, and preparations were making for its execution throughout Europe, they carried their deception, which was a principal part of their system, so far, as to *assure* the Emperor, that they abhorred the idea of exciting commotions and dissentions among nations. And even when they had laid one of the deepest and most abominable schemes, which belonged to the whole system, to destroy England, they carried their dissimulation so far, as to solicit the interposition of that nation to bring about a peace with Prussia and the Emperor. The scheme was this; to establish a popular government in Holland, thereby to place their forces under their command, destroy their trade, and, to use the words of one of the * members of their own convention, "to place their *assignats* on the very desks of their counting-houses, there to ruin the bank of England, and bring about a revolution in the whole money system of Europe, &c."

To effect this, and at the same time to break the maritime power of that nation, which stood so much in the way of their wicked projects of "*setting fire to* and *disorganizing* all Europe," it was necessary that the United States of America, like those of Batavia, should be engaged in their service. Accordingly, Genet come here charged with instructions to use every means in his power to bring about a commercial treaty with this country, which evidently was intended to have that effect; who, agreeably to deceptions practised on several of the European nations, to complete their plan, used every artifice in his power, and not entirly without success, to kindle here a little of the *disorganizing* blaze with which they had "set fire to the four corners of Europe," and thereby place us too under their controul.

Genet, although he had actually distributed French commissions in Charleston, and had endeavoured to engage the people of the southern parts of America in the immediate service of France, when he arrived at Philadelphia, had the wretched lesson of hypocrisy and deceit (with which their whole system abounded) so well by heart, as to induce us to believe that France did not wish us to join her in the war. Nevertheless, it appears there were those in America who understood him from the first, and were *apt scholars*, in those *compound* † lessons of French politics, so necessary for the completion of their plan. That there ever was, and still is, a party in America, who wished her to come into this grand *disorganizing* scheme for the aggrandizement of France, while they assume to themselves the credit of being her only *patriots*, there is no sort of doubt. And that a coalition, so important to France as the one proposed with America, for the completion of this grand destroying plan, was to be relinquished when she saw a party for it in this country, was not to have been expected. What she had failed in accomplishing by treaty, through Genet, she soon perceived the means of bringing about by a division among ourselves; and to this the authority of our own citizens, that we were always a divided people, gave decided weight. It is the last expedient which has brought their plan so far on the part of it which related to Holland.

To bring about that popular government in that deluded country, which was to place their forces under the command of France, and ruin the bank of England, the means which were employed are very striking, and serve as a strong evidence of the principle by which they have been governed in their conduct towards us. After they had driven off the Stadtholder, and overturned their government, under the pretence of giving them a free one, a convention was called for the purpose of forming a constitution, a great majority of which were in favor of a *federal republic*. The minority, who were for a still more loose and profligate system, became, like all men of that description, extremely noisy, and formed a faction for the purpose of counteracting the will of the majority. The French, with whose schemes of *disorganization* the establishment of a regular and firm government did not very well accord, were ready at once to seize upon the dissatisfaction of those factious few, to bring about a system more consonant with that spirit of disorder, which was the groundwork of their plan. Accordingly, two deputies from the faction (Van Vicreede and Hoose) were dispatched to Paris, to obtain the interference of France. France did interfere, and the majority were compelled to yield. Had that majority, thus treated, been in a situation to resist, the consequence there is no doubt, would have been war.

The coalition of America, which came next in their maritime system, that was to disorganize Europe in its governments and banks, when seen thro' and rejected, did not, as I have already observed, increase their affections for us; but on the contrary, determined them as in the case of Holland, to force us into the plan. In this they were encouraged, in the same way that they had been there, by a party which they saw in America, ready to call in the *pretended* principles of their cause to aid in the destruction of our government; but the geographical difference of situation between this country and the United Provinces with France, rendered a different course of coercion necessary from what had been practised there. What they had been able to effect in these neighbouring countries immediately by the menaces of their armies, which had been let in from Belgium, by the assistance of the ice, they could only attempt in America (remote and separate from them as she was by the sea) through the medium of her trade. They accordingly attempted, thro' that vulnerable part, our *interest*, to overturn that system of policy which they found so much in the way of that abominable and selfish plan; hoping thereby, through the willingness of a part, which they already saw among us, to come into any scheme that would destroy our government, and the dispositions of the rest to avoid war, to subdue us to their schemes.

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* *See Choffard's speech made and approved of in the Convention, in which this whole scheme is explained.*

† *The letter from the Vice-President to Mazzei now explains to us fully what Genet meant in his reply to Governeur Morris, when he insinuates that the* Secretary *had expressed very* different *sentiments in that letter, from what he had always done to him in* private. *The letter to Mazzie, it is to be remembered, is one of his* private *communications; therefore, agreeable to* his friend *Genet, we have no right to expect to find it consistent with his* public *acts!*

Situated as America and France were, this was the moſt effectual—nay, the only poſſible means that France could have deviſed, to make us ſubſervent to her will, and enſure our acting as her tools in the ſubjugation of other powers, when ſhe had failed in the double plans of *enliſtment* and *negociation* laid in the miſſion of Genet. France, it is to be obſerved, when ſhe began her depredations on our trade, was engaged in the moſt troubleſome part of the war. The combined powers *all* then engaged againſt her; convulſed by her own different parties within; her navy low, and her means for raiſing it more ſo; ſhe had little chance to compel any nation, where ſhe could not march her armies by land, to fall into her ſchemes, other than by affecting their intereſt in whatever way ſhe could.

America, though ſeparated from her by the ſea, which ſhe was not ſituated to paſs in ſuch numbers as would endanger our independence, while the naval power of Great Britain remained entire againſt her, was, nevertheleſs, ſhe ſaw, extremely vulnerable in her commercial relations with that power. Juſt emerged from a ſtate of ſlavery; the private fortunes of her citizens reduced by the long ſtagnation of the different branches of induſtry; and incumbered with a conſiderable public debt, incurred in ſupporting the war which had ſet her free; all her efforts were naturally bent, at the time when the French revolution begun, to that ſingle object of bettering her condition, by extending her trade; thereby encouraging her citizens to the acquirement of individual wealth, the ſure means of national proſperity, credit and ſtrength. Great Britain the mother country, from whom ſhe had juſt emancipated herſelf; with whom alone, almoſt, ſhe had formerly traded; whoſe language was ſimilar; whoſe wants, from a long and habitual intercourſe, had become reciprocal, and above all, whoſe enterpriſing diſpoſition had given her a commercial aſcendency in all the four quarters of the world; it was natural ſhould gain her principal intercourſe in that way. It was that intercourſe which was to increaſe the wealth, the power, and the conſequence of any nation *(except herſelf)* but particularly of Great Britain, that France dreaded, and in her ſecret ambition moſt heartily envied. Any thing, therefore, which would diſturb and injure *our* trade, which ſhe ſaw muſt, from a thouſand combining circumſtances, be connected with, and tend to the aggrandizement of that nation, it was eaſy to be perceived would both oppreſs the one, and bring the other to co-operate with her in the ſcheme of "*bankruptcy*," which was to produce their final ruin.

To his ſcheme, the conduct of ſome of our own citizens, at home, bore a perfect correſpondence. It was that commercial connection with Great Britain, it ſeems, that blind prejudice againſt that nation in oppoſition to our own intereſt, which fills up a conſiderable part of thoſe *miſrepreſentations* of the principles and ſentiments of the people of this country, which firſt led France to act againſt us. "*Britiſh merchants* and thoſe *trading on Britiſh capitals*," we find, cloſe the catalogue of that contemptible *few*, who, it is repreſented to France, are oppoſed to all the "landholders and all that *mighty maſs* of men of *talents*, who have looſed themſelves from their *Lilliputian* ties in *gratitude* to her."

And while thoſe *miſrepreſentations* were thus inviting France into a war againſt our commerce, that war, certainly, was beſt calculated, of all others, to make tools of us to that nation. The government of America, being a popular government, thoſe who *miſrepreſented* the ſentiments of the people towards that government to France, well knew themſelves, that to engage America in her ſervice, it was firſt neceſſary, in fact, to change the *ſentiments* of the *people*; and that was to be no way more effectually done, than by firſt ſtabbing their intereſt, and then convincing them that *that* injury had been done them by the *impolicy* and *wickedneſs* of their rules. This co-operation with the French ſcheme we have ſeen for ſeveral years in this country.

Thus, my countrymen, our trade has been deſtroyed, our intereſts injured, and our government cenſured, to make us overturn that government, and place ourſelves in the *fraternal*, or rather infernal, grip of France.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, September 8, 1797.

Foreign Advices,

By the ſhip Cumberland, *arrived at Philadelphia, from Hull.*

LONDON, July 11.

It is with great pleaſure we announce the ſafe arrival of the Weſt-India convoy homeward bound, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip.

The laſt diſpatches from the earl St. Vincent give the public reaſon to expect that they will ſhortly here of another deciſive blow againſt the Spaniſh navy.—The diſpatches are dated the 15th ult. on which day the Spaniſh admiral had made the ſignal for the whole fleet to unmoor, with a view of breaking our line of battle which blocks up the port of Cadiz, and of putting to ſea. But the wind ſhifting, the Spaniſh fleet dropped anchor, without changing any part of its poſition.

The king of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine. The merchants have on this occaſion preſented a memorial to his majeſty, ſetting forth the hardſhips they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the port of Cadiz, having been ſo lo g and ſo cloſely blockaded, that no ſhip could ſail from or enter it. The king gave for anſwer, that his admiral had received his final inſtructions, which are ſuppoſed to be—to riſk an engagement. The Spaniſh fleet conſiſts of 30 ſail of the line, ours is only 22—nine of which are, however, three deckers. From the admirable poſition of our fleet and the ſkill and bravery of our officers and ſeamen the noble commander is under no anxiety of the reſult. The whole fleet is in the higheſt ſtate of ſubordination, and has felt nothing of that feveriſh ſpirit which has pervaded ſome other diviſions of the Britiſh navy.

July 12.

We this day learn, that the Iriſh parliament is actually diſſolved—much we underſtand to the diſappointment of our miniſters here, who had diſpatched an expreſs to delay the diſſolution, but which expreſs arrived a few hours too late.

It is fixed that parliament ſhould be prorogued on Friday ſe'nnight.

The deluded to treaſon in various parts of Ireland, ſtill continue to give up arms, take the oath of allegiance, and embrace the amneſty and forgiveneſs held out by the lenience of government. Moſt of the miſled have in this way thrown off the guilty occupation that traiterous deception had led them into.

July 14.

At 12 o'clock on Wedneſday night, Mr. Eaſt, a king's meſſenger, arrived in town from lord Malmeſbury. Mr. Eaſt came paſſenger from Calais in a Daniſh packet; he was only 29 hours on his journey. We underſtand that the mail coming from Paris had been ſtopped and the poſt boy murdered.

Several of the miniſters being out of town, it was 12 o'clock yeſterday before the cabinet met to hear the diſpatches read, and ſuch has been the profound ſecrecy obſerved in regard to them, that nothing has tranſpired to us on which we chooſe to venture an opinion how far or not the opening of the negociation is favourable. No private letters were delivered out, and for the firſt time almoſt in our recollection the news did not even find its way into the city in the courſe of the day, although a private expreſs from Dover was three hours before the meſſenger, and was ſuppoſed to bring a general deſcription of all that had paſſed at Liſle.

We learn that ſeveral conferences have taken place between M. Letourneur and lord Malmeſbury, and that each has delivered to the other his project. The diſpatches, we believe, wholly relate to the propoſitions made by the French as the baſis of peace—propoſitions which, be they what they may, cannot be regarded as concluſive in reſpect of the reſult, becauſe we believe it is uſual for each party to make higher pretenſions, in the outſet, that he is willing to accept as the *ſine qua non* of the negociation. We ſhall leave to the other newſpapers to pretend to give the outlines of the propoſals that have been made, tho' we do not believe that the public will place much confidence in ſuch ſpeculations. At the ſame time that lord Malmeſbury diſpatched a courier to England, the French plenipotentiary alſo ſent a meſſenger to Paris, with the propoſitions made by lord Malmeſbury. No time has been loſt in replying to the diſpatches received by Mr. Eaſt, as an anſwer was returned to them late laſt night, when Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dreſſins, king's meſſengers, left town for Liſle, to be in waiting.

The Paris papers received, contain no other news than of the ſailing of a diviſion of the French fleet from Toulon, and of a very ſmall vote of credit being granted to the miniſter of marine, until he makes up his accounts.

On Monday the 10th inſtant, the following ſeven mutineers of the Leopard, viz. Dennis Sullivan, Alexander Lawſon, Wm. Welch, Joſeph Fearon, Wm. Roſs, Geo. Shave and Thomas Sterling, were executed at the Nore, purſuant to their ſentence; 4 on board that ſhip, and 3 on board the Lancaſter. The ſentences on James Robertſon and John Habbigan, recommended to mercy, were reſpited.

Price of ſtocks—Conſols 54.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

July 12.

The houſe in a Committee of ſupply.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the ſum of 38,454*l.* 14*s.* 3*d*¼ *be granted to defray the ſum which the commiſſioners for ſettling the American claims have awarded; and for defraying the expence of that commiſſion.*

Sir W. Pulteny wiſhed to know whether any ſums had been awarded to Britiſh claimants?

Mr. Pitt replied, that matters were now in a train of negociation, but nothing as yet was definitively ſettled.

Inſolvent Debtors.

The report of the Inſolvent Debtors' bill was brought up and read.

Mr. Serjeant Adair called to the recollection of the Houſe, that eight perſons who were Quakers had been long confined in York gaol for non-payment of tithes, at the ſuit of Charlton, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Theſe unfortunate perſons muſt lie in goal for an indefinite term, becauſe they could not conform to the proviſions of the bill. He therefore propoſed a clauſe to extend relief to them. The clauſe was adopted, and made part of the bill.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, July 8.

Sailed the Sprightly cutter, and Argus lugger, with a convoy of victuallers for lord Bridport's fleet in Torbay.

NEWCASTLE, July 15.

Our obituary of this week announces the exit of two remarkable characters: of Edmund Burke, the great, but excentric, orator and author, at one time the redoubted champion of public liberty, and in the evening of his life its venal and determined foe:—and of Charles Maclin, the veteran of the ſtage, whoſe talents as an actor and dramatic writer are univerſally acknowledged.

DUBLIN, July 1.

A Calais account of June 14, ſays, "Two delegates and committee-men, of the Inflexible, arrived there that day, in a ſmall veſſel. They ſay, if they had money to diſtribute at a certain time, 23 ſail of the line of the Engliſh navy would have taken refuge in the ports of France.

☞ This does not agree with Parker's evidence.

HAGUE, June 24.

Preparations for an expedition againſt England continue to be carried on with alacrity at the Texel. About 30,000 Auſtrian deſerters who were at Liſle have juſt been ſent in detachments to Utrecht, from whence they are to be diſtributed either in the Batavian army or navy.

June 30.

The laſt letters from Dantzic ſtate, that the King of Pruſſia has prohibited the importation into his ſtates of all ſorts of foreign tobacco—This news has cauſed the higheſt alarm among the tobacco merchants and manufacturers at Amſterdam.

HAMBURGH, May 27.

There are lying in Breſt road, 17 ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates and five corvettes. They expect ſoon to be joined by three 110 gun ſhips; and go on a ſecret expedition, under Richery, Duchayl, and Villeneuve. Conjecture ſuppoſes them bound to Newfoundland or Halifax.

BASLE, July 5.

The information, that the inhabitants of Valteline and the country of Bormio have entirely renounced their allegiance to the Griſons, and eſtabliſhed municipalities, has been officially communicated to this Canton by that of Zarich. The details of that event are as yet unknown. It is ſaid they do not intend to join the Republic of Lombardy, but to form a ſeparate Republic. The Griſons, it is reported, have ſent a deputation to Buonaparte, in order to prevent, that neither he nor the Italians, ſhould ſupport their rebellious ſubjects. The affair will be laid before the Congreſs who are to aſſemble at Frauenfald, and will, with the concerns of the Italian Bailiwicks, and the diſturbances at St. Gall, give ſufficient employment to the deputies.

The accounts from the Italian diſtricts of Switzerland begin to be more favourable. Mr. Wurſtenberger, and Thadeæs Smith of Uri, have, as repreſentatives of all Switzerland, conducted themſelves with great prudence; they cauſed an inventory to be made of all the arms, powder and ball, in the whole country, and have taken the neceſſary meaſures in order to know exactly in whom and for what uſe any of thoſe articles ſhall be ſold.

The little republic of St. Marino takes advantage of the preſent circumſtances, in order to cruſh ariſtocracy, which had alſo in ſome manner crept into its government. A general aſſembly has been convoked there to aboliſh all the laws contrary to its fundamental inſtitution, and alſo all diſtinctions of nobility.

Things continue to wear a threatening aſpect at Turin. The new Giunta diſpleaſes all parties, and neither the ſenate nor the chamber of accounts will recognize its authority. Certain reſtrictions in the pay of the officers occaſion alſo a general diſcontent among the nobles employed in the army.

Several free writings upon the marriage of the clergy and the abolition of confeſſion are publiſhed at Milan.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

July 1.

Barbe Marbois made a report upon the reſolution relative to ſending new agents of the Directory to St. Domingo. He proved that it was impoſſible to ſave this important colony without a very active government, but he did not diſſimulate that its fate depended entirely upon the choice which the Directory ſhould make. If they are good men it may again flouriſh: It is loſt forever if they are bad. He employed himſelf afterwards in tracing to them in ſome degree the rout they will have to purſue to ſucceed in this delicate miſſion. They ſhould ſeek, ſaid he, rather the general intereſt than local prejudices; to ally mildneſs to firmneſs; and convince men, now habituated to a fatal independence, that the bonds of ſociety are mild, and that the government is ſtill paternal; to gain the hearts of the Spaniards who are Frenchmen in name only; to encourage *our allies* of the *United States*, againſt the arbitrary cruiſing to which their property has been inceſſantly the victim; "againſt a ſyſtem of cruiſing, which, being authoriſed by no law, *is a real piracy.*"

July 7.

A member, in the name of the commiſſion of the colonies, preſented a reſolution which authorizes the Directory to ſend four agents to Cayenne and the windward iſlands.

Boiſſy.—I have reaſon to be aſtoniſhed that the commiſſion ſhould preſent you a meaſure of this kind, without giving the motives. I requeſt, before any thing is enacted, that a meſſage ſhould be addreſſed to the Directory, to aſk of them a ſtate of the actual ſituation of Guadaloupe and Cayenne.

Bourdon.—I am not oppoſed to the ſending the meſſage, but I however inſiſt upon the diſcuſſion of the ſubject. "Victor Hughes is recalled;" he has encouraged the cultivation of the colonies, but he has alſo eſtabliſhed in them the reign of Terror, which cannot be maintained. All property has been ſtruck by the hand of real ſeizure, and it is now important to put an end to ſuch an order of things.—I vote for the reſolution.

Dumolard.—Before we determine in favor of the adoption of the meaſure, we ought to know whether it is neceſſary, and to aſk this queſtion of the Directory.—I ſupport the opinion of Boiſſy.

Vaublanc.—Whatever may be the communications to be made by the Directory, they will not in the leaſt change the neceſſity of ſending new agents to the colonies. The colonies not being placed under the conſtitutional reign before peace, we muſt inſure to them a proviſional government, which cannot be entruſted to any but agents.—I vote for the reſolution. The reſolution was adopted.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

Arrived, ſchooner Bilboa, Stutſon, from Bourdeaux, in 35 days.

Capt. Stutſon is ſaid to have brought great news: That hoſtilities had commenced in Italy, between the French and Auſtrian armies; that the hopes of a ſpeedy peace had entirely diſſipated; that Buonaparte had been ſummoned to Paris, to give an account of his dilapidation of the contributions levied in Italy; that he had replied, that the money had been appropriated to the beſt of purpoſes, that of paying, clothing, and ſupplying the veterans of his legions; and that his ſoldiery had declared they would accompany him; that the orator of inſurrection at Paris, threatened to involve France with its deſtructive lava; and that in the ſharp conteſts between the legiſlative councils and the Executive Directory, the former had prevailed; an event ſuſpicious to the continued tranquility of the United States.

Auguſt 29.

Tranſlated from French papers received by the brig Hind, arrived at Salem, from Bourdeaux, laſt dated July 12.

PARIS, July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the recommencement of hostilities in Italy.

In consequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned: But the inhabitants of several places doubtless little flattered by the visit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance, did not continue long. Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stock jobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11.

A courier which arrived yesterday from Italy, has brought dispatches for the Directory, in which Gen. Buonaparte announces that negociations with the Emperor continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 2.

The following was enclosed in a letter from New Orleans, of the 4th of June.

PROCLAMATION.

Government having received information through her ministers near the United States of America, that an expedition, collected on the lakes, would this summer attack the Illinois—hath thought proper, for the security and tranquility of Lower Louisiana, to suspend the already commenced evacuations of the posts of Nogles and Natchez. Those being the only posts which cover the lower province, the cession of them would enable the English, should they render themselves masters of Upper Louisiana, to disturb and ravage that country, and this would be the more easily effected, as by an article of the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, the U. States acknowledge that the English may navigate freely, and frequent the posts of the said states, upon the rivers in general, lakes, &c. a manifest contradiction to the treaty concluded with Spain, which it seems to annul, since by this last the United States declare that no nation shall navigate the Mississippi without the consent of Spain.—Although the legitimacy of these motives of suspension hath been represented with suitable candor to the Congress of the United States, and communicated by our orders to the commissioner for running the boundary line as well as to the commanding officer of the detachment of American troops now at Natchez; yet we are informed, that a detachment from the army of the United States, stationed on the Ohio, is now on its way through Holstein to the Natchez, whilst the militia of Cumberland have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

These hostile arrangements which can only relate to these provinces, since the United States are now at peace with all the savage nations, the recent threats of the commissioner for establishing the boundary line, and of the officer commanding the American detachment at the Natchez; the prospect and (if we may credit an American Gazette) the commencement of a rupture between France our intimate ally and the said States; all advise us to be upon our guard, and ready to defend our possessions with that valor, that energy, which the inhabitants of this country have displayed on all occasions, with that advantage and superiority which a knowledge of their local situation afford, with that confidence which integrity and justice inspire. If the Congress of the United States entertain no hostile designs against these provinces, let them leave the posts of Natchez and Nogales, which are the only barriers between the English and Lower Louisiana, or let them secure us against that article of the British treaty which exposes even the capital of Lower Louisiana to be sacked and pillaged—we will, then evacuate the posts and lay down these arms which they force us to assume, by arming their militia in a time of profound peace, and sending a considerable body of troops by circuitous routs to suprize us.

New-Orleans, May 31, 1797.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 4.

Agreeably to a notice of his Excellency the Governor, the Council of State convened at the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 29th of August last; when was nominated and appointed the Hon. Major General Thomas Brown, President, and Robert Williams, jun. Secretary.

We learn that the Council proceeded immediately on the message of his Excellency, or that part thereof relative to certain communications from the Secretary of the United States, requiring the Executive to make use of every measure to apprehend certain persons within the limits of this state, who were arming and equipping themselves contrary to the good order and peace of society, and the laws of the United States. The Council thought proper to recommend to his Excellency to issue a Proclamation, commanding all persons immediatly to desist from such unlawful proceedings, under the severe penalties prescribed by law; likewise commanding all officers, both civil and military, to apprehend and bring to justice such offenders without delay.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 12.

CANAL LOCKS.

On the 2d of August last, the specification of a patent, was enrolled in the Petty Bag Office, London, by John Luke, esq. of Treviles, in the county of Cornwall, for a new mode of lifting, drawing and conveying, loaded and light boats, out of one canal into another, instead of the present mode by means of locks. The invention consists of an inclined plane, running from the surface of the upper to that of the lower canal, with a system of machinery at the upper end of it, by which the boats are drawn up and let down the plane. The machinery consists of a water-wheel, that is turned by a stream let in upon it from the upper canal, with other wheels connected therewith, and with the rope that passes over a pully, and connects with the carriage in which the boat is placed; also of a loaded vessel called a run, which assists and regulates the machinery, and which moves up and down a corresponding and parallel plane, but in a direction opposite to that of the boat. In case of a scarcity of water, the principal axle of the machinery is supplied with a hand-mill, which is of sufficient power to answer the purpose of the water wheel. The contrivances for lifting up and letting down the carriage of the boat from the water surface of one canal to that of the other, is simple, and well calculated for the purpose.

By the schooner Peggy, Birch, arrived at Charleston the 29th ult. in 11 days from the Havannah, we learn that seven American vessels were sent into the Havannah in one day, by a French privateer, and the number of Americans sent in there prior to them, made the total 30 sail.

By the same vessel we also learn, that there has actually been a skirmish between the American troops stationed at the Natchez, and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired first, and it was returned by the Americans—several lives were lost—the rupture, however, was accommodated, and prospects became more pacific.

*** *Subscribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

TO BE RUN FOR,

Over NEW MARKET COURSE, the last SATURDAY in this month, being the day the Saddle is run for,

AN elegant GOLD WATCH, value 30 l. mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, that never won a purse—weight for size. Horses to start precisely at 12 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY.

N. B. Three Horses already entered. J. B.

September 12, 1797. 3*

Nottoway, Sept. 8, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nottoway county,

A Bright Bay Horse,

seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, his right hind foot white nearly up to the footlock, his right eye out, has a few white hairs in his forehead, a hanging mane and switch tail, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to Twelve Pounds.

3* JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an absence of a few months from the state, requests all those who may have claims against said estate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the same, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 5w

Buckingham county, Sept. 2, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 22d August,

Two Negro Men.

One by the name of Rawlings, about 6 feet high, wears his hair tied behind, and about 30 years of age—It is likely he may be lurking about Col. Ruffin's, as he has a wife there. The other by the name of Isaac, a stout well made fellow, about 30 years of age, rather of a yellow complexion. They formerly belonged to David Meade Randolph's estate. I will give Thirty Dollars reward for them both, if secured in Richmond jail so that I get them again.

eo2* JAMES COUCH.

AUGUST 15, 1797.

THE Trustees of the Upper Appomattox Company, are requested to meet at Chinquapin Church, on Friday the 6th day of October next.

As a meeting will be then necessary, and it is found very unpleasant for those who attend punctually, to be delayed for the want of a sufficient number to compose a board—we hope that the gentlemen whose attention are required, will not make the time of their meeting later than 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.
EDWARD MUNFORD.
JOHN FINNEY.
JOHN EPPERSON.
6 RICHARD N. VENABLE.

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the House lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and opposite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

European and East-India
GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

A REPORT having been circulated by a certain Samuel Clay, son of Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, tending to injure my character; and not knowing how far the pitiful unprovoked attempt of such a wretch may have me with countenance where I am not known, I find myself constrained in justice to myself, and those of my family, to lay a few affidavits before the public, in order to do away any impression which his report may have made, should such his diabolical intentions in any degree have succeeded; the stigma he attempted to affix on me will be found in the following affidavit of James Locke.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, James Locke; and being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, saith, that he heard Samuel Clay say, that a man went to William Cryer's, and told him he was a hogstealer, and not to deny it—if he did, he would have him recorded, and that it was no better a man than Charles Wilson—and further, that he heard George Booth, nephew of the said William Cryer, tax the said Samuel Clay with having made the aforesaid assertion, and demanded his author, and that the said Samuel Clay gave up Emanuel Weeks, sen. as his author.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, Emanuel Weeks, sen. and being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, saith; that he never did hear Charles Wilson say any thing respecting William Cryer's having stolen hogs, or of his having threatened to have him recorded if he did not give them up, nor any words to that purport, or any wise disrespectful of the said William Cryer—nor did he this deponent, ever say that he heard the said Wilson speak in any manner or form disrespectful of the said Cryer to any person whatsoever. All he heard Charles Wilson say, was, that there were some shy hogs caught in the woods by said Cryer's overseers, and they, the overseers, would not give them up, before he Wilson went to the said Cryer respecting them; and that the said Cryer did not care to give them up; before he, the said Wilson, would declare that they belonged to him, or Peter Jones of Amelia county.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

I find myself under the necessity to come forward and declare the truth of a report that has been propagated some time past, respecting, that I said William Cryer, of Nottoway county, was a hogdealer, and that I could prove it; this may serve to shew and certify, that I do solemnly declare that I never said any such thing, neither did I ever think so, or hear any person or persons say he was one—Therefore I appear to a candid public, and declare myself innocent of ever propagating any such report; nor can I entertain the least doubt, that the public in general, and my acquaintances in particular, will give the least credit in future to any such report as having come from me—I farther believe, that Mr. Cryer would scorn an action of that kind as much as any man—but I do suppose that the report might originate in consequence of Mr. Cryer's overseers having caught some wild hogs on my land, which I had every reason to believe did belong to Mr. Peter Jones, of Amelia county, which created some altercation between them and myself; but on appearing to Mr. Cryer, and having stated the case to him respecting the hogs, he then agreed to give up the said hogs, as I verily did believe them to be Mr. Jones's—tho' at the same time Mr. Cryer informed me he had lost a number of hogs, and by what the overseers told him, he did believe they were his, and consequently directed the overseers to go and catch them.

CHARLES WILSON.

Nottoway, sc. This day Charles Wilson personally appeared before me, a justice of peace for the said county, and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of July, 1797.

EDMUND WILLS.

To make my comments at this time, on the despicable conduct of Samuel Clay, would be paying a poor compliment to a judicious and impartial public, who are as susceptible of right as he is of wrong, and no doubt will pay that compliment to his defamatory principles and talents which they merit.

The public's humble servant,

William Cryer.

Nottoway, August 7, 1797.

N. B. Perhaps it would not be improper to observe, that the hogs which occasioned the altercation between my overseers and Capt. Wilson were unmarked, and that his land adjoins that of mine.

(sr.) W. C.

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Public is hereby informed that Mr. ANDREW RHEA is appointed President of the EBENEZER ACADEMY, for the ensuing year, to commence the 1st day of January next. That Friday the 20th of October next, is appointed for the examination of the Students now at the said ACADEMY, at which day and place proposals will be received in person or by letter of recommendation for an English Teacher for the said ACADEMY, the ensuing year, by the board of Trustees, who expect to meet on the said day for the purposes aforesaid. The board of Trustees present their respects to Doctors Fields and Stokes, of Brunswick, Doctor Walker and Mr. David Robertson, of Dinwiddie, and Mr. James Dennison, of Greensville county, and request the favor of their company, if convenient and agreeable, to examine the Students at Ebenezer, on the day and place abovementioned.

By order of the board of Trustees, held at the said ACADEMY, the 5th day of August, 1797.

EDWARD DROMGOOLE, Chair.

Teste,

P. PELHAM, Secretary.

August 31, 1797. (eo3)

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAILS of the UNITED STATES, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the first day of October next.

1. FROM Petersburg by Suffex courthouse and Southampton courthouse, to South Quay—once in two weeks—Leaving Petersburg every other Wednesday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 4 P. M. Returning—leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P. M.

2. From Suffolk by Murfreesboro' to South Quay, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P. M. Returning—leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and to continue until the first day of October 1799.

The usual penalties for failures and delays will be stipulated in the contracts.

JO: HABERSHAM, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, August 24, 1797. 4w

State of North-Carolina.

Hillsborough District, Court of Equity, April Term, 1797.

Elija Mitchel, Charles Mitchel, Hannah Mitchel, Executors and Executrix of David Mitchell, deceased, and Len Hendly Bullock—*Complainants, against*

George Long, and Alexander Boyd, *Defendants.*

OATH having been made by Elija Mitchel, one of the Complainants in the above mentioned cause, that he doth not know where George Long, one of the Defendants, resides, but is informed he is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia; and that Alexander Boyd, the other Defendant, is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia also: On motion of the Complainant, by their Solicitor Leonard Henderson, it is ordered by the Court, that the Defendants do put in their answers to the Bill of the Complainants, on or before the first day of the ensuing term, being the 6th day of October 1797—and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Gazette of Petersburg (Virginia) and the North Carolina Journal likewise.

6e ROBERT BELL, C. M. E.

WILL BE RENTED,

On the premises, on Monday the 25th September next,

THE Plantation whereon the late Mr. Henry Lochhead lived, in Dinwiddie county, within 14 miles of Petersburg, for five years. The plantation contains about 800 acres, and is in good order to work five or six hands to advantage. There are on it a very commodious two story dwelling house, and other out houses, fit for the reception of a genteel family—situation healthy and beautiful. The land is good for the culture of grain, and from its nearness to town can be transported there at an easy rate. Further particulars will be made known on the above day, or in the mean time by applying to Mr. Richard Smith, near the place, or to

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Lunenburg, August 28, 1797. 3*

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a very bright coloured MULATTO MAN, named

B E N;

About five feet ten or eleven inches high, straight limb'd, with pretty long bushy hair; he carried off with him very good homespun cloathing, but perhaps he may change them. I expect he will alter his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.—He can make coarse shoes, and saws pretty well at the whip-saw. I am apprehensive he may be in company with a black fellow, who passes for a free man, calls himself HARRY BYRD, and has a pass:—Byrd is a very noted fellow, about the height of the above mentioned Ben, and is very badly burstcn—both of them can read and write a little.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Ben to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges.

JACOB COLEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, Auguft 31, 1797. } (8w.)

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber the 12th of this instant, a

Sorrel COLT,

Three years old, this last spring, he is four feet seven or eight inches high, he is well formed, and when mounted has a good appearance, trots well, his marks are as follows: (to wit) he has a thin twitch tail, a small white in his face, his feet all white, more or less, his mane is inclined to be flaxen.

Any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

LUKE PRYOR.

Nottoway, Auguft 31, 1797. (4w.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward, in Lunenburg county, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of

PRESSE,

of a very black complexion, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and sensible, is a little round shouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a stripped rapper, and coppetas and white stripped habit: I expect she will change her name, and try to pass for a free woman. I am sure she will try to make down the country and perhaps to Petersburg.

All masters of vessels are forewarned taking in any such slave; she is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes some time last summer; she says she is well acquainted in Petersburg, City-Point and Broadway.

Any person that will take up and secure the said Negro in any jail so that I get her again, or return her to me, shall receive the above reward.

SETH WARD.

4w

Auguft 30, 1797.

Charlotte County, Auguft 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy,—Teste.

(sm.) THOMAS READ, C.

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £ 45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £. 80.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguft 17, 1797.

COMMITTED to the jail of Suffex county, on the 6th day of May last, a Negro Man Slave, who says his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M'Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the said Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an oznaburg shirt very much worn, and had with him a snuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a scar on his left hand, occasioned by a burn. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.

Suffex, July 6, 1797. (eo2m)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 19th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

TAKEN UP, by HUGH TEWELL, in Greensville county, the 5th of May, 1797, a

BAY MARE,

Four years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, small streak in her forehead, snip on her nose, several white spots on her belly, and some on her back and withers, no brand perceivable, her off hind foot white between her hoof and ancle, her mane hanging on the near side, and has a switch tail. Appraised to Forty Dollars. A Certificate of the above Stray returned into Greensville county Court Office, and advertised at the Courthouse according to law.

Teste,

P. PELHAM, C. G. C.

Auguft 31, 1797. (co8)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Petersburg, Auguft 17, 1797. (cp tf)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (cp tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES B[illegible], in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reasonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogsheads and Barrels.

PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Casks.

London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.

Petersburg, Auguft 14, 1797. (8t.)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them will see the necessity of making speedy payments, and such as have any demands against them will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

GOODS,

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguft 8, 1797.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. cotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, Auguft 15, 1797. (tf.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out-houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Petersburg, Auguft 21, 1797. (12t.)

Blank Bills of Loading, for sale at this Office.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thursday in October, and continue three days.

1st day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purse, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

The first day's Purse now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purse is already 180 Dollars, and more expected,—besides 10 Dollars for each Horse entered,—which purse and entrance will go to the winning Horse.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, Auguft 17, 1797. (6w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Aubrey Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security—Possession may be had the first of October ensuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 3, 1797. 1st. Oct.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
fit for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Dinwiddie, Sept. 7, 1797.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of, or in any manner trading for, a BOND given by the subscriber to William Logan, of Halifax county; the Bond is for 200l. bears date the 22d of July last, and payable the first day of this month—as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. 3w JOHN BROWN.

BLANK WRITS,

Sold at this Office.